

# Lusitania's Dead Number 1,198

## ALL MOST PROMINENT PASSENGERS, INCLUDING NOTED AMERICANS, PERISH WITH TORPEDOED LINER

A. G. Vanderbilt, Charles Frohman, Charles Klein, Justus M. Forman and Elbert Hubbard and Wife Among Those Reported Dead or Missing.

## TRAWLERS CONSTANTLY BRINGING MORE BODIES, BUT ALL HOPES OF FURTHER RESCUES ARE GIVEN UP

Death List of United States Citizens Contains About 120 Names—Women and Children Given Preference in Boats—Hundreds Slide to Watery Grave as Ship Plunges to Bottom—Survivors Tell of Horror at Sea.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—Trawlers are constantly bringing bodies ashore, but no more survivors are being reported. The latest estimate of the loss of life by the torpedoing of the Lusitania by a German submarine yesterday is 1,198. It is not believed that any more will be rescued. Among the dead are many women, many still unidentified. It is now regarded as virtually certain that all of the most prominent persons aboard the Lusitania perished.

Among the well known Americans whose bodies have not been recovered, and who consequently are believed to have perished, are Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Charles Klein, the playwright; Justus M. Forman and Elbert Hubbard and his wife.

The body of Charles Frohman of New York, the theatrical producer, already has been recovered and brought ashore at Queenstown.

HOSPITALS ARE FILLED WITH INJURED. The hospitals of Queenstown are filled with the injured among the survivors and the morgues with the dead recovered from the sea.

The Queenstown docks are the temporary resting places also of the bodies of several children. One dead mother still is clasping in her rigid arms the body of her three-month-old baby.

The first train load of Lusitania survivors left here this afternoon for Dublin.

It is estimated that there were about 190 Americans on board the Cunard liner. So far as could be ascertained at this time fewer than 70 Americans were saved. Consequently the death list of Americans is about 120.

### TWO OR THREE TORPEDOES HIT.

Either two or three torpedoes struck the Lusitania. One report says the first projectile was followed by two others striking in quick succession. Another report has it that two submarines took part in the onslaught, one attacking from the port and the other from the starboard side.

### New York Continues Calm In Face of Terrible Loss of Life on the Lusitania

NEW YORK, May 8.—With some of the best known citizens among the passengers on the Lusitania whose fate has not been accounted for, and with a growing realization of the awfulness of the catastrophe and the gravity of its international significance, New York today was a sober city. Awakening this morning to find that the hopes of the night before that the Lusitania's passengers had been saved were premature, and that the loss of life might reach two-thirds of those aboard, the whole city seemed stunned. A spirit of depression was in evidence among people in all public places, and sobriety of demeanor characterized those who gathered on street corners and at bulletin boards to discuss the catastrophe. The publication of news of serious loss of life brought a throng of anxious inquirers to the office of the Cunard line early in the forenoon. Before midday the crowd had swelled to nearly 200, but dwindled during the afternoon to about twenty-five.

#### Women Give Way.

The Cunard line received and posted shortly before 10 a.m. an incomplete list of survivors, which was anxiously scanned by friends and relatives. There were several touching scenes when women, the names of whose loved ones were among the missing, gave way to their emotions. To the list of survivors received from abroad several names were added here by friends of passengers who had received private cablegrams from the

### President Wilson Calmly Considering Law and Facts to Present to His Cabinet

President Will Act With Deliberation and Firmness. The first authorized statement from the White House regarding the sinking of the Lusitania was given out last night as follows: "After a conference with the President at the White House this evening, Secretary Tamm said: "Of course, the President feels the distress and the gravity of the situation to the utmost, and is considering very earnestly, but very calmly, the right course of action to pursue. He knows that the people of the country wish and expect him to act with deliberation as well as with firmness."

To the cabinet, sitting in extraordinary session, probably tomorrow, is to be proposed a course of action for the United States in the grave crisis of international relations caused by the tragic fate of the Lusitania with its loss of about 1,000 lives, more than 100 of them Americans. This proposition is being studied by President Wilson. In the quiet seclusion of his study he is weighing the aspects of law and fact and the consensus of opinion of the people of the United States regarding the sinking of the British liner by a German torpedo, with the slaughter of more than a hundred American lives. The official data upon which formal action will be based had not arrived.

### Less Than 700 Survive After Liner Sinks From the Torpedo Wounds

LONDON, May 9, 12:15 a.m.—Of those who left New York a week ago on the Lusitania less than 700 survived after that vessel was torpedoed and sunk by German submarines off Kinsale, Ireland, Friday afternoon. A full list of the survivors, who include very few of the first-class passengers, is not yet available, but probably there are not many names to add to those which already have been made public. All the evidence goes to show that the first-class and many of the second-class passengers had such confidence in the ability of the Lusitania, because of her watertight compartments, to remain afloat after she received the first blow that they did not concern themselves about taking to the boats or even providing themselves with life preservers. When the passengers did realize that the Lusitania was doomed they found that most of the boats on the port side were so jammed, because of the great list of the vessel, that they could not get into them. Many of the survivors who had secured places in the starboard and had been picked up, they were lined on the sloping decks awaiting their fate, doubtless even then believing that with little less close they would still be saved. About Less Than 20 Minutes. However, the torpedoes had torn such gaping holes in the liner that she did not remain afloat for more than twenty minutes, and the calls for help which the wireless sent out, although answered quickly, could not bring the rescuing steamers to the spot in time to be of any service. There is a good deal of difference of



SQUASH CENTER DISCUSSES THE SYRACUSE SUIT.

### BORAH NOT HOPEFUL OF CHANGE OF POLICY

Not for "Peace at Any Price," But Sees Index in Mexican Situation.

BOISE, Idaho, May 8.—United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, a member of the Senate foreign relations committee, tonight issued the following signed statement: "I do not anticipate any decisive action or any change of policy upon the part of the authorities at Washington based upon the sinking of the Lusitania."

#### Mexican Situation Worse.

"That disaster and the loss of the lives of American citizens would be calculated ordinarily to arouse great feeling throughout the country. Doubtless the American people do feel deeply upon the subject. But to my mind the sinking of the ship of a foe upon which happens to be found American citizens is by no means to be compared with the age of hunting out, robbing, ravaging and murdering American citizens in a neighboring country."

"We have lost more citizens in Mexico than we will lose on the Lusitania. As our policy with reference to Mexico seems to be well settled and accepted, there is no possible reason why we should apply a different policy toward Mexico because of this unfortunate affair."

#### Not for "Peace at Any Price"

"I am expressing my view as to what our policy will likely be rather than what it should be. I don't hesitate to say that I do not agree with the 'peace at any price' policy. "This republic should have a world in arms rather than face it said that American women may be ravished and American citizens murdered on the very doorsteps of the republic. "And yet in saying this I would not expect war as a result of such a policy. We are far more likely to keep out of war in the long run by a determined policy of protection to American citizens than by the policy of indifference. The world accepts the stand, and we ourselves set up and treat us accordingly."

#### AMERICAN LINER CROWDED.

Philadelphia's Cabin and Steerage Full, Despite Sea Tragedy. NEW YORK, May 8.—The American liner Philadelphia, sailing for Liverpool today over the route traveled by the Lusitania, steamed away with full cabins and with berths in the steerage at a premium. The usual scenes of animation at the pier were replaced, however, by an atmosphere more subdued and sober. Notwithstanding the American flag, which flies at the liner's stern, Captain will observe every precaution for the safety of passengers when he reaches the war zone declared by Germany in British waters. "What I propose to do," the veteran commander said, "is known only to myself." Six cancellations were recorded at the last minute. The Philadelphia had aboard 840 passengers and left behind 150 persons, according to officers of the line, who would have sailed had there been accommodations.

### MRS. CARMAN FREE ON MURDER CHARGE

Acquitted of Responsibility for Death of Mrs. Louise Bailey.

MINNEOLA, N. Y., May 8.—A verdict of acquittal was returned after a short deliberation late today by the jury trying Mrs. Florence C. Carman on the charge of murdering Mrs. Louise Bailey at Freeport on the night of June 30 last.

#### Mrs. Carman Goes Home.

Mrs. Carman, who had been depressed and apparently extremely anxious all day, brightened as Justice Blackmar delivered his charge. She beamed with happiness when the verdict was announced. She shook hands with all the jurors, and left after a few minutes with her husband for their home in Freeport.

In his charge to the jury, Justice Blackmar said that the state's case centered on the testimony of Celia Coleman, a negro maid in the Carman household, who testified that Mrs. Carman had darted into the kitchen the night of the murder with a revolver in her hand, and announced, "I killed him." The Coleman woman also testified that Mrs. Carman had come to her room early the next morning and expressed repentance for having "killed that poor woman."

#### Charge of the Court.

In his charge, Justice Blackmar said: "It has been obviously shown that Celia Coleman was careless of the truth, but that is not conclusive. It is for you to decide, after considering all the circumstances, whether you believe Celia Coleman."

Mrs. Carman's story on the stand was practically unchanged from the story she related in the first trial. She said she was upstairs in her room when the shooting occurred, and denied that she had told Celia Coleman, her negro maid, "I shot him," or afterward said she was sorry she had killed "that poor woman."

#### LORD MAYOR INDIGNANT.

London Executive Calls Sinking of Lusitania "Cowardly Outrage." LONDON, May 8.—The lord mayor of London, Sir Charles Johnston, referring to the Lusitania disaster today, said: "There seems to be no expression strong enough or adequate to convey the intense indignation which every one, outside of Germany, must feel at this cowardly outrage. It is impossible to crystallize into a phrase what the world thinks of this abominable and horrible crime. Let us hope that before long the perpetrators, high and low, will receive their deserts."

#### St. Paul Sails on Schedule Time.

LIVERPOOL, May 8, 7 p.m.—The steamship St. Paul of the American line sailed for New York on scheduled time today. There were no cancellations of passage on account of the torpedoing of the Lusitania.

### BRITISH DESTROYER IS SUNK BY A MINE

Germans Fire on Boats Seeking to Rescue the Maori's Crew.

LONDON, May 8.—The British admiral announced tonight that the destroyer Maori had been blown up by a mine. Its statement reads: "While operating off the Belgian coast, the torpedo boat destroyer Maori, Commander E. V. Barrow, royal navy, struck a mine about two miles northwest of the Wellington Lightship. Rescuers Fired Upon.

"The crew took to the boats when the ship was sinking. The torpedo boat destroyer Maori, Lieut. Commander G. L. D. Mebbis in command, which was in company with the Maori, lowered her boats to assist in picking up the crew of the Maori, but the enemy opened fire from shore batteries and the Maori was being under fire for an hour and a half, and had to leave her boats and retire."

"It is reported from German sources that the crew of the Maori and the boats' crews of the Crusader—seven officers and eighty-eight men in all—were taken prisoners into Zebrugga."

An official communication by the German war office concerning the sinking of the British destroyer Maori says: "The British destroyer Maori was sunk off Zebrugga. The destroyer Crusader, which had come to its support, was forced to retreat and leave in the lurch lifeboats which it had launched."

"The entire crew of the Maori and the boats' crews of the Crusader were saved by our own vessels and taken into Zebrugga. In all, there were seven officers and eighty-eight men."

The Maori was 250 feet long and of 1,035 tons displacement. She was built in 1908, and her complement was seventy-one men. She was armed with two four-inch guns and two torpedo tubes.

#### ITALY MOVES TO END WARFARE ON NEUTRALS

ROME, via Paris, 4:30 p.m., May 8.—The sinking of the Lusitania has caused a profound impression in Italy. Anxiety is increased by the fact that there were several Italians among the passengers. The feeling in Rome may be described as one of indignation at the killing of neutrals, and measures to end such proceedings are being urged on all sides.

#### WEDS MISS CLARA KILLS.

W. H. Leavitt, Former Son-in-Law of Secretary Bryan, Marries Again. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—William Homer Leavitt, former son-in-law of W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, and Miss Clara Killis of Springfield were married at Feldt, Ill., May 8. It was announced here today. Mr. Leavitt, who is an artist, was divorced by Mr. Bryan's daughter Ruth.

## 70,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN IN WESTERN GALICIA, AUSTRIANS NOW CLAIM

Number of Prisoners May Reach 100,000 as Czar's Armies Continue to Flee, Vienna Reports.

## HUNGARY FREE OF INVADERS; KROSNO AND LIBAU CAPTURED

Slavs Declare Enemy's Attacks Are Weakening Owing to Enormous Losses—French and British Make Headway in West.

LONDON, May 8.—Hostilities are proceeding vigorously in all arenas of war.

A communication issued by the Austrian field press headquarters says that probably 100,000 Russian prisoners have been taken in the first phase of the western Galician battle. Seventy thousand prisoners already have been brought in.

"The six-day pursuit of the Russians in western Galicia continues with success, despite all difficulties," says an official Vienna statement. The Austro-German allies yesterday gained ground, especially northward of Limanowa, imperiling those few roads still remaining open for the retreating Russian Duka army and bringing the pursuers into dangerous proximity of the Lupkow pass railroad.

#### SAYS GERMAN LOSSES ARE ENORMOUS.

Petrograd asserts that the losses of the German allies have been so enormous that the attacks at many points along the great eastern battle line are weakening in their intensity.

Berlin asserts that the Russian port of Libau has been captured by Gen. von Hindenburg's forces, but Petrograd fails to admit this, although stating:

"German cruisers and torpedo boats appeared in the vicinity of Libau yesterday and bombarded the port. One of the enemy's torpedo boats was sunk by one of our mines."

Russian offensive movements are developing successfully to the southwest of Mitau, according to the official Russian statement of tonight.

Between the Vistula and the Carpathians attacks by the enemy have met with no success, according to Petrograd.

"The Russians between the Lupkow and Uzok passes are in full retreat over the Galician frontier, closely pursued by the Austro-Hungarian troops."

"Hungary has been entirely freed from Russians. Russian stragglers on the great northern slope of the Beskids hourly are surrendering in large and small bodies."

#### Cuts Through "Steel Ring."

One of the hardest fought engagements of the war has just ended, and the 88th Russian division has emerged victorious, although suffering heavy losses.

During the Russian retreat in the direction of Dukla, when the German allies began their strenuous offensive of several days ago, the 88th was surrounded on all sides. Germans and Austrians pressed close, but the Russians, under the leadership of Gen. Kornilov, resisted stoutly, being aided greatly by the character of the battlefield, which allowed defensive works. Night and day the Russian division, badly depleted after its days of fighting against tremendous odds, has finally cut its way out of the ring of steel and rejoined its parent corps, the union taking place yesterday.

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#### CONGRESSMEN IN HAWAII PLAN TO HURRY HOME

HONOLULU, T. H., May 8.—In view of the grave situation caused by the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the possibility of an extra session of Congress being called, the congressional party touring the Hawaiian Islands discussed a plan today to secure the cruiser Maryland for a rush trip to San Francisco.

#### AUTO RACERS MAY DIE.

Frank Galvin and His Mechanician Seriously Hurt at Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—Frank Galvin of Berlin, Germany, automobile race driver, and his mechanic, Chaplin Dashbach, were seriously, if not fatally, injured late today in the first serious accident at the Speedway during the training for the 1915 500-mile race to be held here May 29. At the hospital, where Galvin was taken, it was said tonight that the extent of his injuries had not been determined, but that they were serious. Dashbach, who sustained a number of broken ribs, was cared for at the Speedway hospital, and it was said his condition was critical. The machine was so badly wrecked, that the cause of the accident could not be determined.